



Making
Cities
Work

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

Capital: Sarajevo

Largest City: Sarajevo

(2000)

552,000

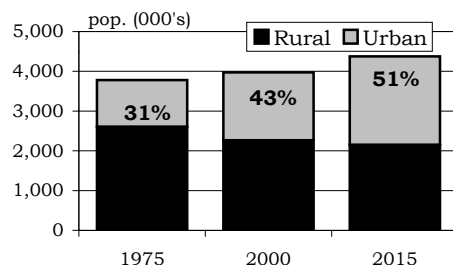
2000 Population	4.0 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	*
GDP (2000)	\$6.5 billion
GDP per capita	\$1,636
GDP growth	8.0%
GNI per capita (2000)	*
World Bank Classification	Low-Mid Income
Population Below Poverty Line	1.8 million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

1,706,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 1.8%
Rural -0.3%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.9 m	0
2.5 - 4.9 m	0
.75-2.49 m	0

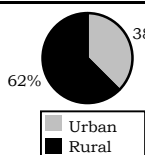
Urban Migration Trends

Before the war in the 1990s, there was a trend toward urbanization. The war and the resultant IDPs have greatly increased this trend. People have come to the cities for personal safety. For many of them, there is little immediate prospect of employment should they return to their villages. Surveys indicate that many believe only the old people will return. The young will stay in the cities.

Urban Poverty

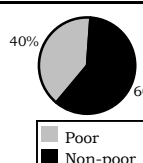
682,400
urban dwellers
were below the
poverty line.

POVERTY IN BOSNIA-HERZEG.



38% of the
country's poor
live in
urban areas.

URBAN POVERTY



40% of
the urban
population
is poor.

Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation *
Sarajevo *

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1996)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	19%	*
Industrial	23%	*
Services	58%	*

UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation (est. 1999) 35-40%

UNEMPLOYMENT

Secondary source data are unavailable.

Decentralization

Sample Urban Area: Sarajevo, pop. 552,000

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set <u>all</u> of local tax levels	Able to choose <u>some</u> contractors for projects
Able to set <u>some</u> of user charges	Funds transfer <u>is</u> known in advance
Able to borrow <u>some</u> of funds	Central government <u>cannot</u> remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

Data on water
supply and
sanitation
coverage are not
available.

Among the many challenges confronting the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the problem of a reliable water system. Of the major cities, Sarajevo presents special circumstances. Residents and visitors are accustomed to its water rationing. While obviously less severe than during the war, it is still more than a nuisance. Leaks in homes and water mains are the primary sources of loss. Pressure surges from rationing contribute to further deterioration of the system.

Health

Unable to find qualitative data or statistics related to the health of urban dwellers in Bosnia & Herzegovina.

Crime

Crime in Bosnia and Herzegovina includes high incidences of human trafficking, which the UN's anti-crime agency says it is the fastest growing form of organized crime. In Bosnia alone, there are nearly 1,000 women trafficked every year from Russia, Croatia, Yugoslavia and Romania, mainly to urban settings including Brcko and other cities. An anti-trafficking program began in July of 2001 in Bosnia, and in only four months, 380 women were returned to their countries of origin.